absolved Mr. Gray and his two Administration colleagues of the "Steering Committee" from all isplcion of misrepresenting the opinions of the President and the Secretary, and agreed that if there had been any "buncoing" It had been done by some one outside the Senate, and at the expense of the Delaware Senator and his fellows. So disgusted and indignant were both the Administration and anti-Administration Senators at the light in which the party in the Senate had been placed by the repudiation of the compromise that for the greater part of the session all effort to straighten out the situation was abandoned. The Silver Democrats were at a resident's violation of his promise to keep his hands off the compromise, and the repeal Democrats were bitterly resentful of the Administration's frank implication that they had acted without authority in framing the compromise, and had thus deserted the unconditional repeal cause in advance of any real necessity or occa-

The sense of personal injury on one hand and of angry disappointment on the other were too intense to make any attempt at readjusting party lines either feasible or practicable, and the afternoon was allowed to pass without any serious attempt on the part of the Democratic leaders to get together and decide on some scheme to meet the apparent declaration of hostility from the President. The debate dragged along until 5 o'clock, under the terms of the pending truce, and then Mr. Faulkner moved for a recess as usual, though he knocked off half an hour for the benefit of the silver dedaters by making the time of reassembling 10:30 instead of 10.

THE FUTURE HARD TO READ.

What will come out of to-day's new turn in the situation it is difficult to tell. If the Administration means to insist on unconditional repeal or nothing, its method, of declaring war on compromise was most ill-judged and unfortunate. The abandonment of the promises, or half promises, and suggestions of last week in a manpromises, and suggestions of last week in a man-ner reflecting so directly on the personal honor of some of its warmest friends in the Senate has made a breach in the Administration ranks in that body which cannot now be healed. Sena-tors like Mr. Gray, Mr. White and Mr. Ransom, who have been forced into the open field with Mr. Gorman by Mr. Carlisle's statement of last night, cannot now retreat with either dignity or self-respect. They committed themselves to the compromise policy on what they considered a complete understanding with the Administraand the cool abandonment of this under-ling on the Administration's part now rally drives them to a firmer resolution to here to their written pledge.

naturally drives them to a firmer resolution to adhere to their written pledge.

The unconditional repeal strength on the Democratic side has thus been more than cut in two by to-day's occurrences, and even when supplemented by the Republican repeal vote is now far short of a majority in the Senate. Of the forty-five Democrats in the body, these seven have so far stood out against the compromise: Hill, McPherson, Mills, Vilas, Mitcheli, Caffery and Irby. Mr. Irby will vote with the silver Democrats, whether he signs the compromise or not. Of the repeal Senators who have signed the letter to Mr. Voorhees, at least three are expected to withdraw their names on the ground that they were "buncoed" by some-body in accepting the agreement. In this list may be put Messrs, Palmer, Murphy and Smith, Mr. Voorhees was not asked to sign the letter, but had agreed to act upon it if it secured forty-two signatures. Counting him as an out-and-out repealer, still the Administration strength on the Democratic side has been reduced to ten at the outside.

SENATORS WHO MAY STICK TO COMPROMISE

SENATORS WHO MAY STICK TO COMPROMISE.

The rest of the former repealers having committed themselves to compromise will probably stick to it, at least for the present. In this class are Messrs. Gorman, Faulkner, Ransom, Gray, Camden, Gibson, Brice, Hunton, som, Gray, Camden, Gibson, Brice, Hunton, Gordon, Lindsay, White, of Louisiana, and Turple. These twelve votes added to the twenty-three silver Democrats who favor compromise would make thirty-five—eight short of a majority of the Senate. This Democratic compromise vote, if it holds together, can thus push through a compromise of some sort by securing the aid of eight of the fourteen silver Republicans. This alliance, however, is a little uncertain and precarious, though perhaps it could be effected on Mr. Quay's proposition to continue the Sherman act in force until January I, 1896, with some modifications and additions.

The plan of the President and those uncondi-tional-repeal Democrats who will stick by him is now to strike, if possible, an alliance with the Republican repealers, offering them any-thing they may demand in the way of compro-mise if unconditional repeal is deemed impos-sible. The Republicans, however, having loy-ally supported unconditional repeal, and being still ready to vote for it, are not willing to be caught in any compromise trap basis to fail; they president. If unconditional repeal is to fail; they

opened at 10 o'clock this morning, but it was not till twenty minutes and passed that Senators enough to constitute a quorum appeared. Repub-licans were more prompt than Democrats. Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) was the last man to answer. As soon as he had done so the Vice-President laid before the Senate the Silver Purchase Repeal act.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) gave notice of an amendment which he intended to offer, proposing a conference to be held at Washington within nine months between delegates of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti and San Domingo, for the adoption of a common siter coin to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of the countries represented in the conference.

The House joint resolution for the printing of 2,000 copies of the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, was agreed to with an amendment making the number 4,000 (2,000 for the House

Mr. Jones (Rep., Nev.) resumed the floor and continued his speech against the bill, taking it up at the point where he left off on Saturday. The section of the speech delivered to-day attracted little attention in the Senate chamber compared to that which had been given to the first three sections of it. This was due partly to the fact that he confined himself closely to his typewritten sheets and was not interrupted by questions, and

sheets and was not interrupted by questions, and partly to the fact that Senators were thinking more of the pending compromise and of the effect upon it of the President's opposition than of arguments for or against the pending bill. After he had been speaking two hours and a half, Mr. Jones said that he was tired and would like to continue his speech at some other time. No objection was made, and after a call of the Senate to which forty-seven Senators responded. Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) took the floor and proceeded with an argument against the bill which he began some time ago.

Having argued at much length that the low cost of wheat and all other products was owing to the present monetary condition and that the city artisan would be better off with wheat at 312 a bushel than at 60 cents, because in the former case the farmers would be prosperous and there would be a good demand for manufactured products. Mr. Teller was asked by Mr. Paimer (Dem., Ill.) if the free coinage of silver in the United States would relieve the world from its present condition.

"I believe it would," Mr. Teller replied. "The free coinage of silver in the United States would the position for which I have been arguing is that if the United States would remain the position for which I have been arguing is that if the United States would proceed to a system which recognized silver as money on equal terms with gold, the example would be followed by other countries, and then the monetary systems of the world would return to their old status prior to the

BETHESDA

AMERICA'S PAVORITE WATER. BOTTLED ONLY AT THE SPRING. Bon. Adini R. Stevenson. Vice-President of U. S., says: "Betheda certainty persesses medicinal properties of rare value." For sale by all Grocers and Druggista. P. SCHERER, Agent, S Barcley Street, N. Y. monetization of silver by Germany, the United

lemonetization of silver by Germany, the United states and the Latin Union."

Without Enishing his speech Mr. Teller yielded the floor to Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.), saying that his throat was not in good condition and that he felt unable to proceed.

Mr. Stewart took the floor at 3:45 and addressed the Senate in favor of his proposed amendment for a Pan-American Monetary Conference. In the course of Mr. Stewart's speech a question was asked or a suggestion made, by Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.). "That gives me a fresh dea." saw Mr. Stewart, "and now I will tell you all about it."

"Oh, don't," said Mr. Dolph, imploringly; "I will withdraw it." (Laughter.)

"Oh, no: I object to your withdrawing it," said Mr. Stewart. "I want to talk upon that point." He then went on to reply to Mr. Dolph, who soon abandoned his seat and withdrew to a cloak room. Mr. Stewart yielded the floor without finishing his remarks, and the Scante bill to authorize the Chattanooga Western Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee kiver near Chattanooga was reported from the Committee on Commerce and placed on the calendar.

The Senate, at 5 p. m., took a recess till 10:30 a. m. to-morrow.

THEY ARE IN A STATE OF MIND.

SAD CONDITION OF DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

MEN.

GREATLY BEWILDERED BY CONFLICTING RUMORS ABOUT COMPROMISE-SOMETHING THE MAT-TER WITH THE WHITE HOUSE CLOCK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 23.—"Whew, but they're hot!" exclaimed a Democratic Congressman this afternoon on his return to the House from a trip to the

Senate chamber.
"Who are hot?" asked a Tribune correspondent. "Why, the Administration or repeal Senators who signed that letter to Voorhees Saturday. It seems that they were led to believe that the compromise was acceptable to the President and Secretary Carlisle, and now they have been led to believe otherwise. I hear that Senator Lindsay declares that he has been 'buncoed,' and several Senators whom I saw seemed to have ost all faith in human nature. I tell you it is sad."

Throughout the afternoon there was a steady stream of Democratic Representatives-two streams, in fact, one flowing toward the Senate chamber and the other toward the House. Returning Congressmen brought conflicting reports.
"It's all fixed, and there will be a vote on repeal

this week," said Mr. Talbott, of Maryland. He added: "Don't ask me how I know, but it's true. I am not speaking from hearsay."

Mr. Talbott, it may be added, is one of the

Maryland followers of Senator Gorman, of the Senate "Steering Committee." A few minutes later

no truth in the report that the compromise is 'off.' He is a member of the committee, and he ought

Half an hour later another Democratic Con gressman, returning from a pilgrimage to the Senate chamber, said: "I've just seen 'Joe' Blackburn, and he says that the compromise movement of Saturday has come to grief, and that every-body is at sea again." Everybody who knows the Kentucky Senator ad-

mires his candor and versatility. "If you want to know just how this thing will end, ask 'Josh' Patterson," said another Democadic Congressman. Colonel Patterson, of Tennessee, it seems, has won a new title since Saturday, and is now known as "the cuckoo." The story is told as follows:

As soon as he heard of the compromise movement Mr. Patterson lumped to the conclusion that

Representatives to-day, after a lively debate, passed your the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury above the Republican repealers, offering them anything they may demand in the way of compromise if unconcilitienal repeal is deemed impossible. The Republicans, however, having loyally supported unconditional repeal, and being caught in any compromise trap taking him and the present and the present and the present any supported unconditional repeal is to fail, they will insist on having in its place a distinctly Democratic measure, for which the party in power may be held attrictly responsible by the country. Mr. Cleveland, after mildiv encouraging Mr. Gorman's compromise, it is now sole, he fears will follow from this purely Democratic measure. He is cager, naturally, to put upon the Republican Senators the lity which he fears to be this own associates perform, and the fears to be this own associates perform, and thus forestall the just criticism, which the first effort of the Democratic Administration to legislative seems sure to incur.

**Mr. Cleveland, after mildiv encouraging Mr. Gorman's compromise, it is not only too slow to catch a swift-said time the country. Mr. Cleveland, after mildiv encouraging Mr. Gorman's compromise it and the present and the second tractic measure. He is cager, naturally, to put upon the Republican Senators the lity which he fears to let his own associates perform, and thus forestall the just criticism, which the first effort of the Democratic Administration to legislative seems sure to incur.

**Mr. Cleveland, after mildiv encouraging the property of the property for the property for

REFORM IN THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

THE BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE A GOOD ONE, BUT IT MIGHT HAVE GONE FURTHER.

Washington, Oct. 23 (Special).-The passage by the House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of 167 to 17, of the bill relating to the public printing and binding, was an act which deserves praise. While the bill does not by any means go as far as such a measure should, it is a long step in the right direction, and Chairman Richardson, who plioted it through the House, is entitled to much credit, especially when one recembers that a similar bill was killed in the last Congress. The overwhelming was killed in the last Congress. The overwheiming majority of to-day shows that sentiment in the House of Representatives has undergone a radical change, and in the right direction.

It is greatly to be regretted, however, that one of the most salutary provisions of the measure (that which provided for the distribution of public documents through a clerk of the John Committee on Printing) was eliminated, and the present expensive and wasteful system of distribution retained. It is to be noped that the provision referred to will be restored and insisted on by the Senate, No person unfamiliar with the subject can realize in the faintest degree the demerits of the existing system.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE,

Washington, Oct. 23.-The Public Printing bill, a resolution distributing \$237,000 now held by the receiver of the Mormon Church for charitable purposes, and a bill appropriating \$175,000 to construct revenue cutter for service on the great lakes were passed by the House to-day.

The Oates Bankruptcy bill was taken up for consideration, without a limit being fixed for general debate. Mr. Gates (Dem., Ala.) spoke in favor of the measure, while W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.) and Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.) antago-nized it. A point of order being raised on the calling up of a bill which had previously received two hours' consideration on the call of the committees, it was discovered that no ruling had ever been made on the question. Speaker Carlisle, in the Lth Contract, expressed the opinion that such a bill took its place upon the calendar, but no formal decision was rendered. Mr. Crisp took the point of order under consideration, and will make a ruling. The House adjourned at 2:40.

THIRTY-FIVE NEW YELLOW FEVER CASES. Washington, Oct. 23.-Surgeon Murray's report to Surgeon-General Wyman on the yellow fever situation at Brunswick, Ga., shows that there were thirty-five new cases to-day, ten white and twenty-five colored. Two deaths occurred.

At Jesup, Ga., there were no new cases. Two patients were discharged, making four now under treatment.

The Tribune has received \$3 from "Princeton" for the Brunswick (Ga.) Yellow Fever Sufferers' Fund

T. W. MYERS DECLINES.

HE WILL NOT RUN FOR CONTROLLER.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE MASS-MEETING WHICH NOMINATED HIM ASKS HIM NOT TO

Controller Theodore W. Myers definitely settled date for re-election. A telegram announcing that from Chicago, Mr. Myers said that he would explain fully his reasons for refusing to be a candi-date when he returned to this city. He is expected awaited with intense interest.
Of course, the Tammany leaders were jubilant

when they learned that Mr. Myers would not be a While they have sneered at the movement which was put forward to make him one and declared that it would have only the effect of splitting the Republican vote for the Legislature, it was evident that they did not wish any opposition to Tammany to show itself this year. It would have a bad effect on the campaign for Mayor a year hence Henry C. Robinson, the Republican candidate for Controller, repeated yesterday the statement which he made on last Saturday that every Republican with whom he had talked advised him to remain

CITY CLUBMEN DISAPPOINTED.

The refusal of Mr. Myers to accept the independent nomination for Controller was a great disappointment to the members of the City Club who took a leading part in getting up the monster mass-meeting in the Cooper Union which took place last week, Friday night. Mr. Myers's tele

gram was as follows:
Wager Swayne, R. Fulton Cutting, Edmond Kelly, City
Club, Fifth-ave., New-York.
Telegram received. While I keenly appreciate the
great honor conferred upon me by my nomination, I
regret I cannot consistently consent to its acceptance.
Will explain fully on my return.
THEODERE W. MYERS.

Soon after receiving this telegram the three of ficials of the City Club who were responsible for the meeting met and drew up an appeal to Mr. Myers asking him to stay in the race on the independen nomination which was given to him by a certifithe voters who attended the mass-meeting. Unles the Controller formally retires from the field tickets will be printed bearing his name, and they will be distributed on Election Day with the ballots or the regular party nominations. The appeal points declares that Mr. Myers can test the extent of the feeling against Tammany Hall by allowing his name to stand. out why it was that the meeting was called,

AN APPEAL TO MR. MYERS. The appeal is as follows:

The appeal is as follows:

120 Broadway, New-York, October 23, 1893.

Theodore W. Myers, esq.

Dear Sir: We have your telegram in response to ours advising you that a great and representative mass-meeting of your fellow citizens had placed you in nomination for Controller of the City of New-York. The situation which results demands a world of explanation on any wall.

Controller of the City of New-York. The situation which results demands a word of explanation on our part.

The movement to nominate you had its origin in what occurred at a recent meeting of the Board of Estimate and Appartionment of this city. At that meeting the initial steps of a scheme of public expenditure, involving many millions, and vitally affecting a great property belonging to the city, were arrested by you in the city's behalf, by the exercise of a discretionary power, which, for the protection of the public interest, has been vested by law in the incumhent of the position which you hold.

For this conscientions discharge of public duty you were at once and publicly increatened by the city a chief administrative officer with a revocation by law of the

were at one and particular with a revocation by law of the power to protect the city's interest as you had done. Such a threat, under such circumstances, from the Mayor

without doubt, by the Speaker of the Assembly, that the hars of this State, so far as this city is concerned, are just now made and repealed by votes whose complexion is de-termined, not by the judgment of the Lendstature, but by directions emanating from the thief of Tunnmay Hall.

its chief the nomination, upon his individual judgment, of candidates at every election for the various manalipal

who were present Mr. Catter referred to the corrupt city government under which New-York was suffering.

"It is," said he, "no longer a 'big six," or a 'big fee," or a 'big four," or a big wo. It is a 'big one' now that rules the city. Mr. Carter said that it appeared a few days ago as if this autocratic power which governs all departments of the city might receive a check. Then, referring to Controller Myers, he said that there had been a confidence felt by the people of New-York that he was true to their interests. The proposed vast improvements of the water front were pregnant with possibilities of all softs of corruption. It was in such an emergency that the people needed such a man as Mr. Myers. At the close of Mr. Carter's remarks. J. Harsen Rhodes offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Besolved, That moder the existing circumstances the

Resolved. That under the existing circumstances the City Club deems it inexpedient, as a club, to take any further action for the commutation or support of a can-

or action for the conduction of support of a can-nificate for the Controllership.

On the motion of John J. Chapman, of Good Government Club A, the following candidates for the Assembly were indorsed: John Brooks Leavitt, XXIst District; George W. Bayne, XIXth District; James R. Sheffleid, XIth District; Judson D. Law-son, XXIIId District, and John Seitz, XIIth Dis-trict.

NEVER SENT SUCH A TELEGRAM. CONTROLLER MYEES DENIES FLATLY AN AS SERTION MADE BY ASHREL P. FITCH. Chicago, Oct. 23.-Controller Theodore W. Myers of New-York City, will not accept the independent

In the Early Days

of cod-liver oil its use was limited to easing those far advanced in consumption. Science soon discovered in

it the prevention and cure of consumption. Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of lime and soda has rendered the oil more effective, easy of digestion and pleasant to the taste. Prepared by Scott & Bowns, N. Y. All draggists.

monster citizens' meeting in Cooper Union last Friday night. The Controller came West with the New-York contingent to attend Manhattan Day, and is a guest at the Auditorium Annex. This evening, when asked about the nomination, he said:
"I am sensible of the compliment paid me by such a good gathering as met in Cooper Union

such a good gathering as met in Cooper Union, but I cannot conscientiously accept the nomination. My reasons I will make public on my return to New-York. I have wired my friends there that I will not make an independent race. New-York, I have wired my "race." will not make an independent race." Mr. Fitch announced in New-York, before the nomination was made, that you had telegraphed to him that you would not consent to be a candidate for any office this year." "I never sent such a telegram to Mr. Fitch." said Mr. Myers abruptly, and turning on his heel he walked to the elevator.

MR. SCHIEREN LOUDLY CHEERED.

HE MAKES AN ADDRESS AT THE MEETING OF

THE CITIZENS' UNION IN BROOKLYN-BITTER WORDS FOR MR. BOODY. There was a large meeting of the Brooklyn Citizens' Union in Renwar Hall, Willoughby-ave, and Breadway, Brooklyn, last evening, at which Charles A. Schieren, the Republican candidate for Mayor against Mr. Boody, received a rousing re-ception. Mr. Schieren made an effective address, F. W. Hinrichs, who was speaking when Mr. Schleren entered the hall, gave way to the candidate, who was so loudly cheered. In his address

he said: tle reception of me. Such enthusiasm suggests a general uprising of the people, and not of parties. There are on this platform stanch Republicans and stanch Democrats for honest government. I hope God will give me the courage for it. My mail is filled daily with letters from men in all classes f business-merchants, bankers, mechanics, laboreach is the same. 'We want better government, and no more bosses,' they write. There is a great crisis before us. Are you registered?

A great chorus of yeses was the answer. Then ollowed a dialogue between the speaker and audi-

"Mr. Schieren," yelled the audience. "Well, Schieren., who is your neighbor, is also registered, and it is your duty to make your other neighbors both register and vote," (Applause and

"I feel victory is in the air," resumed Mr. Schieren, "When the people feel they are in the right, and vote as they feel, they must be victorious. I am neither an orator nor a debater, but a plain business man; but I know a good thing when I see it. I call a spade a spade, and in this campaign the spade is backbone, and if I am elected Mayor I shall do my duty, and be the Mayor of the people and not of a set of men."

Mr. Schieren then spoke in German, and was loudly applauded by the large German contingent present.

things, that the Republicans had shown the way to independence.

Mr. Hinrichs then explained his position and that of 20,000 other Democrats, who, he said, were working to overthrow the ring. Men who controlled votes, he said, were appointed by Mr. Boody, rather than men fitted for the position. In conclusion, Mr. Hinrichs said:

"We want a man with backbone for Mayor; a man with an opinion of his own. We cannot tell what Mr. Boody's mind is, if he has any left. He is not permitted to speak his mind. He lacks courage, and when he is asked to explain why taxes are so high and so little is done for the city by those who receive the taxes, he tells that other citles showed more per capita than Brooklyn. The office-holders of Brooklyn are stealing, and all the Mayor says in reply is that San Francisco steals more than Brooklyn does. We believe the way to stop the stealing is to elect Mr. Schieren Mayor." (Applause)

E. M. Shepard made an eloquent and forceful speech in arraignment of the ring.

MCKINLEY ROUSING THE OHIO VOTERS.

Kinley, in a vote of 5.26, had 93 plurality, and this year it will run over a thousand. Of this afternoon's meeting General R. A. Alger, of Michi-gan, who speaks with McKinley this week, said: "In that crowd there must have been 4.00 votes,

He is the man. We can't vote for him, But our papers can. In Xenia the greeting given to Governor McKinley and General Alger was exceedingly cordial
and pleasing. Greene County, of which Xenia is
the seat, is strongly Republican. It was carried
last year by 1,59 and in 181 by McKinley by
1,831 in a total vote of nearly 7,590. Xenia is a
manufacturing town that has felt the effects of
threatened free trade, and the vast audience, as at
Washington Courthouse, was a most interested
one. To-night's meeting, held in the great rink
here, with its 4,790 auditors, was the largest ever
held in this county. Both speeches made by Major
McKinley to-day were magnificent expositions of
his views of the present industrial and business
situation and its cause. This evening he was followed by General Alger and Lieutenant-Governor
thartis. Here are a few of the gems of McKinley's
speech to-night:
Wealth won't work without a point any mere than men In Nenia, the greeting given to Governor McKin-

Wealth won't work without a profit any mere than mer without wages. Capital can afford to wait, put its in may into the cafe deposit box and keep it there until it pays to table it out. But what about the workman! His capital is his labor, and he can't lay it away. Every time his strong right arm is not employed he has lost so much.

stance right arm is not employed be has lost so much.

They say that Protection is a robbery. Who has in realised! The very threat of Free Trade robbed three million men of cuplasymett. Protection never did anything for workmen but monatain ways. If the teriff is a robbery, why do they not repeal it! They have the power, and are on the ground. Your President is there because it is too cold to go fishing. Protection protects every interest in the United States, and there is no one.

who feels a lack of production more than the merchant, the batcher, the baser and the farmer. There are many points of similarity between the present situation and that in the days of Buchanin. In his Administration they did not collect enough to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, and they do not now, and they are already taking of a loan of \$50,000,000 to make up the deficiency, and they did the same thing

MR. BYNUM MAY BE RETHRED.

INDIANA WORKINGMEN DO NOT LIKE TO HAVE GLASS WORKS CLOSE DOWN.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23 (Special).-It seems evimass of workingmen in the VIIth Congress Dis-trict that Mr. Bynum will be retired from political life at the next election. He was elected last year by a vote much below his ticket when everything was going his way. It is altogether probable that he will have the same opponent as last year, he will have the same opponent as last year. Charles L. Henry, who comes from Anderson, the centre of the gas belt, where labor is feeling so heavily the effect of the threatened interference with the McKinley law. The fact that Bynum has served four terms and is on his fifth, without honor to himself or to his constituency, has also begun to dawn upon the masses of his own party. and he will not have a walkaway, either at the nominating convention or at the polls, as has so often been his good fortuge. His reputation as a Free Trader came to him over his protest, when he was chosen by the party leaders in 1880, including Hendricks, McDonald, Rice and others, to father tariff reform articles which were prepared under their supervision and consorship. At that time he was a lawyer without a practice, who had taken to politics for relief, and by singular good fortune had been elected after nominations which were thought to be so appromising by the abler members of his party that they did not want them. Finding himself elected as a Free Trader, he then assumed the theory in earnest, and has since been posing as an influential Congressional advocate of the reform.

He has witnessed the gas belt of Indiana change since March 4 from a region of tremendous in dustrial activity to a desort of idleness, but the object lesson proves to be unheaded. Having prom ised the workingmen of his district, and especially in the glassworking localities, that his and Cleve-land's election would mean greater prosperity, more work and better wages, he played upon their prejudices in the Homestead incident to induce them to vote the Democratic ticket, which many of them did. The glassworkers at Elwood recently

addressed to him a letter, inclosing a protest against any change in the tariff which would depress the window glass industry. Notwithstanding that the window glass market is lower than ever before, this champion of labor declined to interfere, and informed the petitioners that window glass dutles were exorbitantly high. The following is the text of his letter:

Is the text of his letter:

I am in receipt of yours of the 7th inst., inclosing sundry petitions numerously signed, addressed to we requesting that I use my influence as a representative in Congress to prevent a reduction of the tariff on window glass. After five successful campaigns in which I allycome the successful campaigns in which is a substitute of the successful campaigns in which I all the successful campaigns in which I all the successful campaigns in which is a substitute of the successful campaigns in which I all the succe connot believe that there is an intelligent voter in the VIIth Congressional District, which I have the honor to represent, that did not, when he cast his vote, understand represent that did not, when he case has been accordingly and represent rates of duties on window flass are unnecessarily and exceptionally high, and ought to be reduced. I am firmly opnained that such is the case, and I would be an unworthy representative should I not honestly endeavor to carry out the principles which I have so unfairteringly advected and with I have so unfairteringly advected and with I have so the for the best vocated, and which I sincerely believe to be for the best interest of the people.

The factories making this kind of glass have been closed down all summer, and when they start up again next month the workingmen will have to accept both less money per hour and less hours of work. This is the situation in which their representative in Congress refuses to extend aid or sympathy.

THE INDIANA GERRYMANDER.

FIGHTING THE RE-ENACTMENT OF A LAW AL

READY DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL. Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23 (Special).-John K. Gowdy, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was in town Saturday in consultation with the attorneys in the gerrymander suit which is to be filed in the Circuit Court of this county the last of next week. It has been decided to make every county officer a defendant, and to proceed by means of an injunction instead of a mandamus, as in the former case. The elaboration of the com-plaint is in the hands of Ferdinand Winter, of the law firm of which ex-Attorney-General Miller is a n-ember, and of State Senator Albert W. Wishard, who was one of the few Republicans who pulled through last year in spite of the gerrymander. These at torneys had the case last year and managed it with success, securing a decision overthrowing the then existing apportionment.

The action of the Legislature in defying the de-cision of the Court and re-enacting the old apportionment with aggravated features has done much to strengthen public sentiment against this sort of political chicanery, and though the Supreme Court has since changed its political complexion, it is generally believed that the litigation will again result in a triumph for political equality at the ballot box. There is now but one Republican judge on the bench, whereas before the entire five judges were Republicans. The Circuit judge before whom the proceedings will be instituted is also a Democrat, but he is considered a fair-minded man. Whatever his decision, however, the case will go to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. The Democrats were warned when repeating the apportionment infamy that the law would again be taken lefore the Supreme Court, and Representatives Wilson and Hord, of this county, protested against the action of their party caucus, but without avail. The feeling of the people of the State against the action of the people of the State against the action of the people of the Itigation.

There is no election of a Senator depending upon the complexion of the next Legislature, and it is probable that the Democrats will not make as determined an effort in behalf of a statute which a large number of the party secretly disapprove. The attorneys for the Democrate side of the litigation were Serator Turpin and Attorney-General Smith. Their argument was based solely upon the theory that the question is one wholly of Legis. of political chicanery, and though the Suprem gation were Serator Turpin and Attorney-General Smith. Their argument was based solely upon the theory that the question is one wholly of Legistive jurisdiction, and not a case for the courts if the gerrymander statute is overthrown, the Governor will be compelled to call the Legislature together again to devise another apportionment upon constitutional lines.

STATE COMMITTEE HARD AT WORK.

For an off year in politics, the Republican State of work. Efforts are being made in various places and especially among certain Mugwump journals to do the Republican ticket as much injury as possi-Nenia, Ohio, Oct. 21 (Special).—The seventh week of this momentous Ohio campaign began auspi-Republicans do not mean business. If some of the fault-finders only knew of the amount of real work that is being done they would probably cease ing received from the various counties of the State, and everything possible is being done to make sure that the Republican vote is registered. It is known

Among the callers at the State Committee rooms yesterday was Herrick E. C. Baker, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in Clinton County, Mr. Baker will regain this county this fall from the Democrats. Clinton County naturally is Republican, but owing to the intense desire of Smith M. Weed to go to the United States Senate, unusual efforts have been put forth to elect the Democratic candidate there for the last two or three years. These efforts, for obvious reasons, will be lacking this year.

COUNTY COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS.

and in that county with little over 5.00 voters."
It was in Washington Courthouse that a crowd of little boys sang to the Governor:

Hurah for McKisley.

Hurah for McKisley.

Hurah for McKisley. not been going on constantly ever since the Republican ticket was named a week ago. The officers of the County Committee have been doing a great amount of work in various ways, looking after the many preliminary features of the campaign. Various members of the committee will be in attendance at the headquarters from this time out.

LIST OF INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS. Yesterday was the last day for the filing of nominations, and the office of the Bureau of Elections remained open mutil 11 o'crock last night. Following is a list of the notices of independent nontrations that were filed. For

XIth District James A. Moorehend, Anti-Tammany and XXVth District-Herman H. D. Klinker, Michael Duffy Independent Democratic Association.

IVth District—James A. Donegan, Independent Democratic

Citizens.
1st District-Edward Brady, Independent Democracy. XVth District—James D. Farrell, Independent Citizens. XXIIId District—Judson D. Lawson, Good Government

"Club B."
XX1st District-John Brooks Leavitt, Good Governmen

Organization. XIXth District-George W. Bayne, Averdale Club. VIIII District outo Kempner, New-York City Democracy XIVII District-Patrick Collins, County Democracy.

SECRETARY HERBERT'S EARLY NAVAL STUDIES. From The Washington Star.

Prom The Washingtok Star.

"I think my first interest in the Navy was aroused by a book which I rend when I was a boy. It was entitled 'The Naval Battles of the Revolution and of 1812,' and it made such an impression upon my miled, that for a time I wanted to go to sea. From that time to this I have real and studied everything I could find in connection with the Navy, and when I was first elected to congress, about seventeen years ago, I remember that I came here with the idea that the Navy ought to be improved. Richard Thompson, of Indiana, was then Secretary, and it was with some trepidation that I, a green Congressman, called upon him and told him that I wanted to know something as to the condition of the Navy, I said that I thought our cities along the coast were in an unprotected state, and that we ought to have better ships and better guns.

"Secretary Thompson, who had probably been bothered by young Congressmen before, listened to my statement. As I finished he raised pompously, but confidentially, told me that I might rest easy about the matter, and that our torpedoes had then reached such a state of perfection that I the ships of all the world could come at once within the range of those we had planted along the sea coast we could blow them out of the water. I remember that I went away from the Department with my mind considerably refleved. I did not know as much about torpedoes then as I do now, or I should undoubtedly have had a different epinion."

THE SMALLEST IS THE BEST. THE SMALLE.
There are a dozen well-known liver pills, but only one so effective that it can be guaranteed to give satisfaction, or the money be refunded. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are smaller, but better than the huge, old-fashioned pill, the medicinal agents are refined and concentrated.

Every one Every one suffers, at some time or stipation, Indigestion, ious and Sick relieved and other, from Consour Stomach, Biliousness, Bi

WM=H-JACKSON=&CO

Broadway, Union Sq. and 18th St.

HEADQUARTERS Mantels, OPEN FIREPLACES, TILES. ervice. Manufacturers' Prices

VANDERBILTS CONTROL IT

(Continued from First Page.)

shortly after 1 o'clock came the news of the transfer to W. K. Vanderbilt. This was an unexpected development, and prices took another turn upward, but they were already too high to stand much of a rise. Lackawanna touched 1711/2 and closed at 169, with a net gain of 9 per cent. New-Jersey Central went to 12014 and then dropped to 11914, a net gain of

to 120½ and then dropped to 1121½, a net gain of 7½ per cent. The total dealings in the two stocks were less than 6,000 shares each. As a matter of fact, there is little Lackawanna stock left in the market for dealers to handle, such unusual amounts having been locked up by Messrs. Vanderbilt and Maxwell. Indeed, if there are any large "short" interests outstanding, "covering" may prove a costly experience for luckless "bears."

The chief interest in the situation now lies in the policy that Mr. Vanderbilt and his allies will pursue. It is not thought that there will be any change made in the Board of Managers until the annual meeting in February, when, of course, the new interests will insist upon the representation to which they are entitled. Neither is it expected that Samuel Sloan, who has managed the property with conspicuous ability for years, will be disturbed in the presidency when the new management takes hold. The present Board of Managers is as follows: John J. Blair, George Bliss, Percy R. Pyne, W. W. Astor, Eugene Higgins, Robert F. Ballantine, Henry A. C. Taylor, J. Rogers Maxwell, George F. Baker, A. H. McClintock, William Rockefeller, W. H. Appleton, James Stillman and Alexander T. Van Nest.

EXCELLENT CONDITION OF THE ROAD. Much talk has been, and still is being indulged in as to the possibilities of a stock dividend being declared in the near future. Many expect to see one of 100 per cent. It is pointed out that this could very properly be made as a return to the stockholders of net earnings that have been expended for the improvement of the property and not charged to capital account. In the last ten years large amounts account. In the last ten years large amounts have been so spent, although the road has all the time paid liberal dividends and carried forward a comfortable surplus each year. In 1864 a stock dividend of 50 per cent was paid, and in 1866 another of 10 per cent was declared. The road's stock is \$26,200,000 and its bonded indebtedness \$3,067,000. Thus its total liabilities are only \$29,267,000, while the cost of road, equipment, mines, etc., is set down in the last annual report at \$34,804,846, and the mines are said to be entered at their cost price, without any allowance being made for increased valuation.

The net earnings, amounts spent on improvements and per centage earned on stoc 1883 are shown by the following table:

It will be seen that after deducting the amounts spent on improvements the road has averaged 10.38 per cent annually on its capital stock. In 1883 and 1884 the dividend paid was 8 per cent. Since 1885 it has been 7 per cent, the balance having been carried to the surplus

account.

There was a report on the Stock Exchange yesterday, after the transfer of Lackawanna stock to Mr. Vanderbilt, that he was also interesting himself in an effort to put Reading on its feet again, and thus once more get the 'coal combination' into complete working order. The report lacked confirmation, and was discrede ited by many well-informed men. It is certain, however, that some one with strong backing was buying the stock, and the price rose steadily from 17% at the opening to 21% at the close on transactions of 60,440 shares.

INTENTIONS OF THE FURCHASERS.

INTENTIONS OF THE PURCHASERS.

J. W. Davis & Co., was seen late in the afternoon at the uptown office of the firm, Fortythird-st, and Madison-ave., by a Tribune reporter. Asked about the Lackav tion, he said:

"Of course, ordinarily, a broker cannot talk about the business of his customers, but now, as the stock has been transferred on the books of the company and the whole thing is a matter of record, I can see no harm in

is a matter of record, I can see no harm in answering your question. Yes, William K, Vanderbilt has bought 40,000 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western."
"Did he buy them merely as an investment or to get control of the road?"
"Well, he bought the stock as an investment, because he considered it worth what he paid for it as a permanent holding. At the same time, there were other considerations, Mr. Vanderbilt owns a good deal of stock in the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate roads, which connect with the Lackawanna. On this account, it was naturally important to him to be represented in Lackawanna. Another reason connect with the packawanna. On this to be represented in Lackawanna. Another reason for the purchase was that it has an important bearing on the trunk line interests of the Messrs. Vanderbilt. Lackawanna has at times been a disturbing element in the trunk line situation. With the Vanderbilts having a voice in its management, there will be a better outlook for all the trunk lines."

"Have the 40,000 shares been bought very recently?" was asked.

"Well, the purchases began perhaps two or three months ago. The stock was bought at various times and in varying amounts. I can't go into particulars."

"Do the Messrs. Vanderbilt own any Lackawanna stock besides these 40,000 shares?"

"I cannot say. They have, I suppose, bought blocks of the stock from time to time in the last half a dozen years as an investment. Whether they hold any of this now I do not know."

know.' INTERESTS THAT WORK TOGETHER. "How about the report that New-Jersey Central interests were acquiring control of

Lackawanna?" "The New-Jersey Central people do own & considerable amount of the stock. Some of it was bought two or three years ago, some more recently, I suppose. The New-Jersey Central's interest in Lackawanna relates to the latter's coal business. Lackawanna has occupied a po-sition in the anthracite coal field similar to that

sition in the anthractic coal field similar to that it occupied among the trunk lines. The New-Jersey Central was desirous of solidifying the coal interests."

"Will the New-Jersey Central people and Mr. Vanderbilt then work together?"

"Their interests are in the same direction, although relating to different parts of Lackawanna's business."

although relating to different parts of Lackawanana's business."

"Are they now in control of the road?"

"It amounts to that. You see, Lackawanna is capitalized at \$26,200,000, in shares of \$50 each. That makes 524,000 shares in all. Of this, about 200,000 are held in small lots of less than 1,000 shares. So, you see, the New-Jersey Central and Vanderbilt interests together could control if they wanted to do so."

"Will there be any change in the management of the Lackawanna road?"

"There is a large interest in the company."

"Will there be any change in the management of the Lackawanna road?"

"There is a large interest in the company which is now not represented on the board. This will naturally expect to name some of the directors. There may be changes in the running of the company, but I do not think that there is any idea of retiring Mr. Sloan. It is recognized that he has managed the affairs of the road most successfully."

Mr. Rarton expressed the belief that the purchase by Mr. Vanderbilt and the harmonious understanding between him and the New-Jersey Central people would have an important influence for good with all the trunk lines and coal roads. They would be in a stronger position than before, and the attention of investors would be attracted to them.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN POULTRYMAN. Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 23 (Special).-Carlos A. Sharp, senior member of the firm of C. A. Sharp

& Co., poultry exhibitors, died to-day, aged sixty. & Co., poultry exhibitors, died to-day, aged sixty-three. He had exhibited fancy poultry in every State in the Union and throughout Europe. Mr. Sharp has done, perhaps, more than any one else to popularize in this country the breed of poultry known as Indian Games. He imported from England the choicest specimens, and was a successful exhibitor of this class at the leading shows here.